

Daily Democrat

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"Obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States." This was the last advice given by the lamented Douglas to his two sons. Up to this year, 1861, the importance of impressing this lesson on the mind would hardly be felt; for obedience to the laws and support of the Constitution seemed to be a part of our religion. No one defended resistance to law; no one would be intrusted with any official power without the oath to support the Constitution.

Times have changed; neither Constitutions nor laws are now deemed sacred. Each man has a higher law, and officials talk as glibly here in Kentucky about exploits, in violation of law and Constitutions, as if these things were obsolete. If this recklessness is not checked, trouble will ensue, of course. We don't know where any set of men in Kentucky got a dispensation from the duty of obedience to law. We are told, however, and it is impudently proclaimed, that a set of men in Harrison county threatened to destroy the Lexington and Covington Railroad, if arms were permitted to be carried over it. The same arms were sent over the Louisville and Lexington Railroad. It was apprehended that some of the peace party would resist and destroy the road. There was no danger, we presume, and it is probable that these peace men in Harrison county were not as dangerous as they felt they were; but that men should coolly read such threats without indignation is one of the bad signs of the times.

If men want peace in Kentucky, let them obey the law, and let other people's persons and property alone. If an evil exists, there are lawful remedies; apply such remedies. If it is barely something you don't like, it doesn't follow that you are authorized to command your neighbors to desist from all you don't like. We are subjects of law, and will not submit peacefully to self-constituted masters.

The peace party must behave themselves, and obey the laws, or they may get into trouble, and need the writ of *habeas corpus*, which will not avail much when they get it.

We insist on the peace party keeping the peace, obeying the laws, and supporting the Constitution, and then we shall have peace; that is all that is wanted. If they can't abandon their higher laws, and will undertake to enforce such laws springing out of their lofty discretion, we can't have peace. No people can have peace, if a faction in the State determine to trample the law under foot, and set up their discretion as law. Let them obey the laws and support the Constitution. There is no other way to have peace; and this they must do whether they like it or not.

We publish this morning a fairly written and candid apology for the Republican party by an ex-Republican. The formation of the Republican party was not unaccountable, we grant. The ill conduct of Buchanan and his supporters, and the general scramble for office, was enough to tempt men into other organizations. This, however, doesn't relieve the difficulty, nor justify the formation of a party of one section upon a platform, and with avowed purposes, that all saw must confine it to one section of the Union, and awaken not only apprehensions, but hostility in the other. The wrong of the Republican party was natural enough, so are sins generally. They are not unaccountable, and few sinners are without a plausible excuse. It doesn't mend the matter that the Republican party tried to extend their party into the slave States. They knew very well they could not succeed.

The Republic of Switzerland is composed of Protestant and Catholic cantons. A combination of one class to carry out their purposes against the sentiments and interests of the other, would be a most unpatriotic attempt. The formation of the Republican party was no better; it would not relieve the bad feature of such a movement in Switzerland, if the one class of cantons should send missionaries into the other to aid their design; so it does not improve the case of the Republican party that it did try to get up some partisans in the slave States; it only provoked greater animosity.

It must be borne in mind that this is a Union of free and slave States, under the Constitution; one class of States is entitled to the same consideration as the other. To say that there shall be no more States of one class, which is just what the non-extension of slavery means, is saying that, sooner or later, the slave population shall be crowded into a small compass, and one class of States ruined or compelled by this policy to change their institutions, which they know very well it is impossible to do. As a necessary result of a Republican organization, the halls of Congress are filled with the abuse of slave States, slaveholders and slavery, and these provoke retort, and denunciation, and alienation. If one side should obtain permanent ascendancy in the

Government, in such an unpatriotic effort revolution would be inevitable. One portion of this country will never submit to be governed according to the sectional sentiments and notions of the other in peace. We had just as well expect Hungary to submit quietly to Austria.

Thousands in the South thought they saw in the defiant conduct of Wide-Awake clubs, the intemperate outpourings of Abolition presses, and the underground railroads, and John Brown's raid, but feebly condemned in the Republican press, only the preliminary gusts that were to precede the storm preparing for the Southern States.

We never regarded these things as anything more than party froth; we have no idea that the mass of the Republican party cherished the designs which signs indicated on the surface. We believe the politicians South knew well enough what estimate to put on it; but they wanted, for their own ambitious purposes, to destroy the Government, and the existence of the Republican party, organized as it was, and the incidents that such a party must be attended by, gave these selfish, ambitious demagogues of the South an opportunity to indigne the people with apprehensions and indignation.

The people North must aid in relieving these apprehensions. We repeat that Abolitionism, and the political organization around which it clusters, must end with Secession, or peace cannot be restored to this country.

We commend the spirit of the writer. He has given up party. Let his free State quondam friends give it up. We are not familiar enough with the machinery of parties in the free States, nor with the material of which they are composed. If Republicans will give up their political creed and purposes, and agree in good faith to save the Government, without this crusade upon the institutions of the slave States, the Democrats should unite with them, without regard to their creed, which has no bearing on the present issue. We look upon the Republican party as entirely wrong, and they ought to see it in the light of present events, and quit their organization. It is, perhaps, too much to expect of party pride to be convinced, or to act if they were convinced.

It is true that some of the Democracy of the North—the Breckinridge part of it—the supporters of the Lecompton inquiry—are not fit to unite with any one, unless they, too, will surrender their sectionalism. But the mass of the Democracy of the free States have been right on this whole subject, and they persistently warned their section of the consequences likely to follow a sectional organization. They stand by the Government, notwithstanding it is in Republican hands. They are for the Union, and will support it. They are for compromise and conciliation, not to men in arms, but to the people of the South generally. A great deal depends on the action of the North. If it be not wise and conciliatory, victories may be won, but peace, the Union and the Constitution will not be restored.

The peace meeting humbug is pretty much gone under in this locality already. The splendid fizzle at the inauguration of the white rosettes, white ribbons, white flags, &c., on last Saturday night has struck dumb the managers of the movement. They are the last party to put themselves forward for such an object in Kentucky. After breaking the peace, defying the law and trampling upon the Constitution, they proclaim for peace. What kind of peace? Kentucky is at peace with the general government, and has no need to wave such banners to prove her loyalty. Let these peace advocates inaugurate their movement in States at war with the government, not in Kentucky—loyal and true to the Union. Let them call a convention at Nashville, not at Frankfort. There is need of a decided peace movement in Tennessee, and we advise the gentlemen with white rosettes, white ribbons and white flags to stir themselves industriously to that end.

SECRETARY CAMERON—Such a want of confidence in this gentleman is manifested all over the country that we think his removal is demanded by the most weighty considerations. We know nothing as to the truth of the charges against him; but whether they are true or false, is a matter of no consequence in existing circumstances. The universal want of confidence is a sufficient cause for his removal. In ordinary times this might not be sufficient, but in such times as these it is absolutely necessary that the War Department should have the confidence of the people. His removal is required even at the risk of doing some injustice. "To do a great right" sometimes requires us to "do a little wrong." But there is no injustice in this course. People are called upon to give up their lives for the good of the country, and why should it be considered unjust for an individual to be called upon to give up his office? Mr. Cameron has no claim upon the office. If he accepted it in a proper spirit, he accepted it for the good of his country; and if the good of his country demands that he should resign the office, he should do so without hesitation. If he did not accept the office in a proper spirit, the sooner he is forced out of it the better. Another man at the head of the War Department would be worth thousands of soldiers.

WHITE REPUBLICANS.

A number of gay fellows, with and without spectacles, have rechristened Secession in this State, and blessed the babe and called it "Peace." There is not much harm in it, as an unfortunate damsel said of a young "mistake" of hers, because "it's such a little fellow." Of course, as usual, the young "responsibility" required a number of squares of white linen to begin the world with.

This new babe Secession, with its wat and dry nurses, expects to work wonders in this State. It is to have the cap committee, the long clothes committee, the flannel committee, and the white flag committee, which, for greater distinction, and in memory of the squares of linen which its father carried off from the stand at the Court House on Saturday night, is to be called the diaper committee. For particulars, address E. S. Worthington, Chairman.

THE GUNS SENT TO THE MOUNTAINS.—We learn that the guns sent to the mountains arrived in Lexington, at four o'clock, night before last, without any interruptions. One company of cavalry came down, as we are informed, to meet them at that point, and escort them to camp. It seems very strange that there should be any uneasiness about arms sent to Kentuckians; but the traitors to the State had done so much in burning bridges and by threats that some of our citizens were, without doubt, uneasy. We believe they were or will be carried on without any disturbance of the peace, even by the party now one hundred thousand in the minority in the State.

A gentleman writing to us from Pulaski county says: "The Union cause is daily gaining strength in these parts. Some of my neighbors, who have been strenuous advocates of Southern Rights till recently, have seen their error, and now curse the Southern Confederacy and the day that saw them its advocates and sympathizers. They say they have been woefully deceived and misled. They are honest men, from whose eyes the scales have fallen. We never intend to live under Jeff Davis' banner."

BLOOMINGTON COLLEGE, INDIANA.—Among the graduates of this College for 1860, we find the names of John H. Wise, George D. Wise, O. Jennings Wise and John J. Wise, all sons or nephews of the immortal Henry A., of epistolary notoriety. They don't seem to have profited, politically, by the instructions they received, although they are all fine scholars. We are surprised that the polite letter writer should have sent them for instruction to a free State, instead of Virginia.

By arrivals from South American ports we learn that the rebel privateers are actively engaged in that quarter, as well as about the West India Islands. Several of them have recently been seen off Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro. The Jeff Davis ran into San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 25th ult., for provisions and water. She had been overhauling American vessels in that neighborhood for some time previous.

A letter from Daviess county says: "The county went against us in June by 104 majority. Tremendous efforts, fair and foul, were made to increase that majority; noted speakers imported from all parts of the State—the largest vote ever polled in the county, and we beat them 75. It came near killing them."

THE WHITE FLAG.—If the Secessionists meant to acknowledge their overwhelming defeat by running up the white flag, we would be willing to give quarter, but to make use of it to involve the State in war savors more of treachery than a desire for peace. They are acting on the maxim of Gustavus Adolphus—"A flag of truce is half a spy."

The Circuit Court of Kenton county met in Newport yesterday for the purpose of hearing the duel case of Messrs. Moody and Heffren, members of the Indiana Legislature, who met near that city some months since to settle a political difficulty according to the code.

THE MARSHAL OF KENTUCKY.—A. H. Sneed, the newly appointed Marshal of Kentucky, is now in our city. On Monday he took the oath required and gave the satisfactory bond, and is now ready to discharge the duties appertaining to his responsible station.

We invite particular attention to the White Republicans of this State, who will soon sport a white flag, or rosette. They are all Secessionists, and in common with their Secession brethren of the North, will do all they can to divide the Union.

THAT LETTER.—We understand that Jesse D. Bright admits that he wrote the letter found in Lincoln's possession at Cincinnati. Of course he does; it has all of his ear marks about it. Every word shows the traitor.

The Democrat goes to press at an earlier hour than heretofore, and will seldom or ever miss the early morning mails and express trains, unless some serious accident occurs to the machinery in the press-room.

Hon. Thornton F. Marshall is mentioned as Speaker of the Senate. Mr. Marshall is an able and staunch Union man, one of tried faith, and is every way qualified for the responsible position.

The Secessionists, it seems, have determined to hold a grand barbecue in Owen county, soon after the meeting of the Legislature. At which time, J. C. Breckinridge and Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, are to speak. The State Guard are also especially invited to attend. Considering the particular locality of this gathering, and the acts and deeds under similar circumstances, perpetrated in Virginia, causes many persons to look upon this movement with considerable anxiety. For ourselves, we cannot believe there can be any serious determination on the part of the Secessionists to inaugurate civil war in that part of the State, by any interference with the Legislature. Yet Washington emphatically said, "The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance," which is now more necessary to be observed than at any period of our National existence. Union men should keep their powder dry, and their dimes picked, ready for any and every emergency. They should not rely upon this or that assurance that nothing wrong is meant. We have known assurances given and broken, to the discomfort of the party so confiding. We should bear in mind, also, that trickery with the Secessionists is a great virtue, and he who can deceive Union men the most effectually is the greatest man among them. We advise our friends, therefore, to be cool, but determined—be not excited by their bravado and threats—keep the laws and Constitution as a shield to protect all, and show a determination that they shall be enforced and preserved.

The following extract from Harper's Weekly, August 24, 1861, shows that a great change has taken place in the spirit of that paper. It expresses the general sentiment of the North, notwithstanding the outpourings of a few crazy men, who, like Secessionists, make a noise vastly disproportionate to their numbers: "The London Times and other European papers assure us we would have the hearty sympathy of Europe if we proclaimed emancipation to the slaves. The Toronto Globe and other Canadian journals, in like manner, are severe upon the Government for not making an end of slavery at once. It is a good deal easier to talk about emancipation than to effect it. In the first place, neither Congress nor the Administration have any more power to free the slaves in Virginia, than to confiscate cattle in New England. The control of the institution of slavery is by the Constitution reserved to the States in which it exists, and as late as last March, Congress almost unanimously declared that it had no authority to interfere with it in any State. In the second place, four of the fifteen slave States—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri—must be classed as loyal. The contest, therefore, though mainly growing out of the institution of slavery, is not a struggle between free States and slave States, or between Abolition and slavery. For the sake of Kentucky and Missouri it would be impolitic, if it were constitutional, for the Government to convert the war into a war of emancipation."

MORE FRUITS OF SECESSION.—Three families reached Louisville yesterday, who were banished from Hickman county, Ky., on account of their Union sentiments. They were bound for Oldham and Shelby counties. They left their homes with such articles as they could bring, leaving behind their farms and crops. They report that about fifty families left the county at the same time they did. This is the freedom and toleration of the white rag peace party of Kentucky, where they obtain a decided majority. Two sons of one of the gentlemen who arrived, were sequestered and sent forward, the night before the family left, to avoid being impressed by the Secessionists into the Confederate army.

The idea of the White Republicans holding a peace meeting in Louisville, is the embodiment of absurdity. The peace party of Louisville is seven or eight to one. The returns of the recent elections held here, will show about that majority over the White Republican party. As many Union men as there are in the city, are for peace. Their acts and votes show it. They need no white rag to prove their position—no rag to show which way the wind blows.

The Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Indiana, is a traitor to his State, to his party, and to the country. He is completely played out in Indiana, and is now ready to emigrate. He should go at once to "His Excellency, Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States." Davis will have use for him when he gets to be King. Jesse could then become King's fool to his Majesty.

Hon. W. C. Anderson, member elect to the Legislature from Boyle county, arrived in our city yesterday, looking hale and hearty after the canvass.

Col. R. B. Carpenter, of Covington, addressed the people of Lexington on Monday, upon the condition of the country, and commending loyalty to the country.

As the motto of the "peace party" is "Peace at any price," it is proposed that the intended procession be called the Price Brigade.

Union Club.—The regular meeting of the Union Club will occur this (Thursday) evening, at Temperance Hall.

There will be no free schools in Indiana this year, except in counties, unless in the schools where the tuition money has not been used in advance of its appropriation. The free schools of Kentucky, as shown by publication of the Superintendent of the State will open all of this year.

The white rosette, white ribbon, and white flag humbug, is, of all the absurdities, the most absurd yet gotten up in Kentucky. Having three times tried the strength of the Secession party in our State, they are disgusted with their own showing, and now, like the ass in the lion's skin, are assuming a new guise to cheat Kentucky, and succeed only in cheating themselves.

Messrs. HANLEY, HUGHES & CO.: Gentlemen: In your Saturday's and Sunday's leaders you do, I think, the members of the late Republican party great injustice.

As to the principle of that party—namely, that the national policy should be directed to the confining slavery within its present limits—you have nothing to say, and I should be the last man now to take up the defense of that principle. You have always considered that principle unjust, and therefore opposed it. But you further insist that, aside from holding this wrong principle, the Republicans were also wrong in organizing a party upon it; and there you do them injustice. We formed a party of our own simply because both the Democratic Administration, and the Know Nothing party, as it met in Grand Council in the month of June, 1855, would not have us or anybody who would not subscribe to principles contrary to our own. And thus more than a million of men who had, with their freesoil proclivities, been for years considered good Whigs or good Democrats, were put to the alternative of withdrawing from all participation in politics or getting up a party of their own. As might be expected, we chose the latter alternative, just as the Douglas men did, somewhat later, when Buchanan read them out of the Democratic party.

Like all other partisans, we tried to control of the whole nation by our votes and opinions; but you do us injustice when you say that we wanted to rule by the votes of men from one section. Not to speak of our earnest efforts, in the face of physical danger and of social proscription, to get straight Republican votes in Southern States—wherein we certainly succeeded to the extent of carrying at least one Congressional District in Missouri—you will certainly admit that the Republican leaders never ceased coquetting with the South Americans since 1855 down to the present time. You know that Pennington was made Speaker by a Southern vote. At Chicago the Southern delegates defeated Seward and made Lincoln President. You must recollect, for you denounced at the time, Greeley's and Prentice's joint efforts to elect Bates, of Missouri, to the Presidency by a coalition of Republicans and South Americans. It is well known that the leaders of the latter party, to prevent such a coalition, and against the protests of Mr. Eldridge, who desired it, called their convention in advance of ours at Chicago. If we did not virtually disband then, by entering into a coalition, it was principally the fault of our adversaries.

But we are quite willing to disband now. All that is in the way is, that some of the Democratic leaders won't let us. We want to have Union tickets, pledged to nothing but the support of the Union, to be nominated by the delegates of the whole people. They, the latter, set up Democratic tickets in New York and Ohio, in order to place every one who opposes those tickets in the position of a Republican. In your Saturday's paper you admitted that it seemed preposterous to expect that the Republicans of New York would, with their 50,000 majority, disband, to support such a ticket. And it is preposterous; you know it won't happen; especially not after the Breckinridge State Committee gave its indorsement in advance, to the nominees on that ticket, in a series of Secesh resolutions worthy of the Louisville Courier press party.

Look at the Democratic movement in Ohio—it originated with such known Secessionists as Sax. Medary, the editors of the Enquirer, and of the Dayton Empire, the same who supported the Lecompton Swindle, and hounded down Douglas. It is opposed by such sterling Douglas Democrats as David Todd, late President of the Baltimore Convention, that nominated Stephen A. Douglas. It deals in all those attacks upon usurpations and quibbles about habeas corpus, as which you, in almost every issue, condemn as Secession tricks. It called forth from the Memphis Appeal the following recognition:

"It is evident that the conservative position of the Democracy of Ohio is distasteful to the Abolition press, of which the Commercial is a sample, and it really looks as if Abolitionism would have to be compelled hereafter, to a great extent, to fight its own battles."

If the Memphis Appeal likes the movement, I should think you would not. You appeal to the example of our own State. I do not desire any better. In Kentucky, men of all parties joined in the nomination of Union candidates for Congress and the Legislature. I was one of three Lincoln voters in the Convention that nominated Speed, for the State Senate, and there were two in that which nominated Semple. If men, who have been Republicans, who are expected to vote for the Union nominees, are not excluded from the nominating machinery in Kentucky, where they polled 1,084 votes, I don't see why they should stand back in New York, where they polled over 360,000.

The object of the getters up of the Democratic tickets in Ohio and New York know that those tickets stand absolutely no chance of coming even within 100,000 votes of an election, and all they want and desire is to make a division in the North for the benefit of Jeff Davis.

FROM YESTERDAY'S "EVENING NEWS."

There has been some misunderstanding in relation to the term of service of two years' volunteers, the men claim that, as but two classes of volunteers were called for—three months and three years—they properly belong to that class who listed for three months, and their opinion was strengthened by the report that the S. Attorney General had given his opinion to that effect. The following dispatch from the Secretary of State to Governor Morgan settles the whole question:

WASHINGTON, August 14.—To Gov. Morgan: The Attorney General has given his opinion. The whole government holds troops bound for two years, and will discharge none of them. W. H. SEWARD.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.—By reference to another column it will be seen that this long established university will commence its fall term on Tuesday, the 17th of September. This institution has a high reputation, and is conducted by a faculty the highest reputation for learning and character. Its departments are full, having the instructions in law under control of the Hon. Geo. A. Becknel, an eminent jurist. We commend it to the public.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE—SUPPRESSION OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.—St. Louis at Lincoln's MIRROR.—The military authorities of St. Louis have been guilty of another high-handed outrage. On Monday we received a telegraphic dispatch from our new agent in St. Louis announcing that the Courier had been suppressed by order of the Provost Marshal. This is another outrage perpetrated by the minions of the Lincoln despotism, and another evidence of the weakness of Lincoln's tottering Government. "A good government can never be battered down by paper shot." But the miserable despotism at Washington is exhausting its petty tyranny in efforts to keep from the people the knowledge of the infamous proceedings of the Lincoln Government.—Courier.

Two months ago the authorities, if they can be so called, of some of the Southern States were guilty of a like "high-handed outrage," perpetrated by the minions of the Jeff. Davis despotism, and it was "another evidence of the weakness" of Jeff. Davis' "tottering Government." They suppressed the issues of the Louisville Democrat going into Tennessee, and by their fraud robbed thousands of subscribers of their papers. The Journal, of this city, was also excluded, and, in like manner, Brownlow's paper, in Knoxville, has been recently suppressed.

Is it any proof because the Confederate Government is founded upon Sambo, that its greatest General's name should be Sambo-regard?

On Saturday, says the editor of the Vincennes Sun, while on a visit to Camp Knox, a number of the soldiers, excited by a preacher and a preacher's lady, threatened him. The editor says that the officers and troops in general are not to blame, but bitterly denounces those who were active in producing it.

A STRONG REBUT.—On Saturday, in the Circuit Court, while Mr. George Wampler was on the witness stand, in answer to a question as to the character of a prosecuting witness, (a lady), he averred that her reputation was above reproach. Old Sam. J., in the cross-examination, endeavored to weaken the force of the testimony—"Now, Mr. W.," said he, with a peculiar leer, "how can you swear so pointedly as to the character of witness; because you may never have heard it called in question, is not evidence that is good. For instance, I believe you to be a man of good reputation, and I have never heard your neighbors speak of it—whether it was good or bad."

Mr. W. quietly replied—"Then, Mr. J., I have greatly the advantage of you. I have heard your character spoken of very often by your neighbors and acquaintances." Vincennes Sun.

General McCulloch was married three or four years since, and a characteristic story is told of him when his first child, a boy, was born, that he insisted, to the great horror of his young wife, in having the youngster christened "Buffalo Hump," in honor of a particular friend, an old Indian chief of that unique name. The general is a thin, spare man, of great muscle and activity, and is now about forty-seven years of age.

A Louisiana regiment of French Cossacs just arrived in Richmond is commanded by Col. Mandeville Marigny, who was the military companion of the late Duke of Orleans, and is renowned for his soldierly qualities.

Variety Fair's book notices are brief and pungent. Of "The Silent Woman" it says they are, handy things to have in the house.

HOW TO PUNISH A HUNGARY MAN.—Drive a stake into him.

Since the battle of Bull's Run no less than one hundred and thirty-seven commissioned officers of volunteers have resigned.

Messrs. HANLEY, HUGHES & CO.: Gentlemen: For Speaker of the House of Representatives allow me to suggest the name of Landolf W. Andrews, from Fleming county. Mr. A. is now, as he has been, devoted to this Government, and for its maintenance has been an earnest advocate and constant worker since this monster Secession made its first appearance. The lovers of law, order, peace, and the Union owe quite as much to this distinguished gentleman as to any one of the small but devoted band of patriots who, in the last Senate, stood firm in the support of the Government and the flag of our common country. Reward him. Vox Populi.

PORTER AND ALLEN—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A supply of Gleaner's Dublin Stout and Younger's Ale. For sale by J. T. LANHAM & CO., Importers of Teas &c. Third St.

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